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THE COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA: HOW CAN THEY BE PROMOTED?

How Can the Interests of Pennsylvania Be Promoted?

The most serious and interesting topics, concerning both the honor and the interests of the Commonwealth, are those which relate to commercial communications, the development of our vast natural resources, and our traffic, domestic and foreign.

It is proposed in this paper to present to the people of Pennsylvania, a plan for the removal of the existing obstructions to the further development of their resources, and the opening of the incalculable but still hidden treasures of the State.

We ask for it the dispassionate examination of all men whose sober sense can truly test the questions presented; and its adoption or rejection according to its absolute merits, apart from prejudice, passion or party.

It is believed that an arrangement can be made for developing resources, and thus increasing the values of vast portions of the Commonwealth, by which our entire State debt will be speedily extinguished, without resorting to increased taxation of any kind, and all the internal improvements of Pennsylvania be placed upon an equality, without restrictions to prevent them from moving the property of our people at minimum rates.

We find in the present position of affairs, it is impossible to carry a pound of freight from the East to the West or the West to the East, at the actual cost of transportation—but that the Commonwealth, having taxed the Pennsylvania railroad company, not only on its property but *on its business*, the company makes that business pay this tax, so that, in fact, Pennsylvania levies tribute on her own citizens for the privilege of using their own road.

Let us enquire then

HOW AND WHY THE TONNAGE TAX WAS LAID.

The Atlantic slope of the United States is separated from the valley of the Mississippi by the Apalachian Mountains, a natural boundary better defined than those which divide some of the independent nations of Europe. Two generations ago, some wise men thought that a substantial union between these several parts could not be long continued, and in others, ambitious projects were based on the supposed discordant interests of the East and the West. In fact they presented marked contrasts in the most material particulars—climate, soil, productions, channels of communication, origin of the inhabitants, customs, manners, language, laws.

Mr. Jefferson's far-reaching wisdom, removed, by the purchase of Louisiana, the chief source of *politidal* discordance; but the barriers erected by nature still remained.

Speedy settlement of the West would probably have been fatal to the unity of the Republic. Fortunately, the unfitness of the French and Spaniards for rapid colonizing of the country, combined with minor causes, delayed the improvement of the lands drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, until time had developed a surplus population in the East, which sought the rich alluvial and lime-stone soils of the West, and infused its own restless and resistless energy into the slumbering colonists whom they found scattered on the margins of the streams. These emigrants carried also to their new homes recollections of those which they had left, and all the wholesome prejudices of their early training. The ties of birth and breeding, undivested by change of residence, impelled them to desire, to contrive, and finally to accomplish, means of communication easier, cheaper, and speedier than the pack horse, slowly and painfully toiling ten to twenty miles a day over rude paths which were called, according to their width, trails or roads.

So, also, with land owners and explorers. They saw the boundless treasures of the virgin soil, anticipated the time when this profuse bounty of Providence would become available for man, and predicted the mighty empire—now millions on millions and still but infancy—destined to supplant the ferocious savage and the contented Frenchman.

But all knew, and said that there must be *roads* across the mountains.—The highways of a country are sure tests of its civilization, and measure its progress as a thermometer indicates temperature. The history of the roads across the Alleghenies is the history of the prosperity of the people.—In the great and beneficent work of opening these means of intercourse, States and citizens cordially concurred. No short-sighted selfishness threw obstruction in the way. Bounties were offered. Taxes were not dreamed of. He who could have been bold enough to propose levying a duty on freight would have been scouted as a public enemy. The policy of Pennsylvania especially, indicated the wisdom of her founders. In the first quarter of the present century, she subscribed vast sums of money to turnpikes leading to the West. Her Franklins, Morris, Clymers, McKeans—all the fathers of her freedom, founders of her greatness—had passed away before the modern contrivance of taxing civilization by a tonnage duty was ventured on.

The differences between the savage and the citizen arise from, or tend towards, separation of individuals. The former lives by himself and for himself. Sole despot of his solitary family, he knows no community of interest or action, except as sometimes impelled by hunger in the chase or by passion in war. His wants are few, because his knowledge is limited. He needs, for his infrequent travel, only the sun, the stars, the course of streams, to guide his steps. Roads and intercourse are inconsistent with his wild independence. Improving on the slow process of taxation as means of imparting efficacy, he would at once destroy what he disapproves, and banish road-makers as intolerable nuisances. This is the *absolute* reign of ignorance and selfishness.

When the ring of the wood-chopper's axe resounds through the forest, the first blow has been struck for intelligence and intercourse. The work proceeds, houses and barns appear, fields and pastures teem with grain and cattle, schools and churches are built, towns and cities spring up. During all this, another process has been going on, at once dependent upon and aiding the progress of man from his lowest to his highest condition—*creation of means of intercourse*—building bridges, making roads, &c.

Without these facilities there cannot be ready communications, which are essential to social combination, without which, concentration of effort is *impossible*. All *refinement* results from this union of many, in their several parts, for the comfort and convenience of all.

As early as 1784, General Washington wrote to Governor Harrison, in anticipation of the trade of the West and the competition for it: "A people who are possessed of a spirit of commerce, who see and will pursue their advantages, may achieve almost anything.—In the meantime, under the uncertainty of these undertakings, they are smoothing the roads and paving the way for the trade of the western world. That New York will do the same, no person who knows the temper, genius, and policy of these people can harbor the smallest doubt. *Common policy, therefore, points clearly and strongly to the propriety of our enjoying all the advantages which nature and our local situation afford us*, and clearly evinces that unless this spirit could be totally eradicated in other States as well as this, and every man be made to become either a cultivator of the land or a manufacturer of such articles as are prompted by necessity, such stimulus should be employed as will force this spirit, by showing to our countrymen the superior advantages we possess beyond others, and the importance of being upon an equal footing with our neighbors."

Time developed this predicted rivalry of our northern neighbors. The completion of the Erie Canal gave New York such supremacy, that Pennsylvania was compelled, in self-defence, to enter on a large scale, upon the construction of canals, and subsequently of railroads. Thus our State debt expanded to forty millions.

Our canals, *free from taxation*, lost for the State many millions of money while competing with those of New York for the commerce of the West; as is evident from the fact that the State debt continually increased, while the very year after the Main Line was sold, it began to decrease. The disadvantage of political management was common to both States; and as our officers were not less honest and competent than theirs, the loss on the canals is to be imputed to their peculiar construction and disadvantage of management, notwithstanding the rates then charged were higher than those now charged on competing lines. But the policy which *projected* and executed these works was sound. Public credit partially developed the powers of the Commonwealth, and secured her position as a trading and manufacturing community. To accomplish this gigantic result, private capital was then incompetent. The evil of the State entering on commercial enterprise was tolerated, rather than incur the impending and greater evil of loss of commercial equality or ascendancy.

The acts for a canal destroyed the value of stock in competing turnpike lines, and the Commonwealth lost large amounts which had been thus invested.

As turnpikes were partially supplanted by canals, after a while canals were still more injuriously affected by railroads.

The Erie and New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads were begun, and again the alternative was presented to Pennsylvania of surrendering her material prosperity, or of constructing a railroad, competent to meet the ardent rivalry of New York on the north and Maryland on the south.

By this time, from causes over which we throw the charity of silence, our people were heartily sick of all public works of improvement by the Commonwealth. To pass a bill through the Legislature for making a railroad by the State from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was impossible. The extremity was admitted to be embarassing—some considered it desperate.

For extrication from this difficulty we are indebted chiefly to the mingled pride and patriotism of many citizens in various parts of the State, of almost every condition of life, and to the prudent councils of the city and districts of Philadelphia, and the county of Allegheny. These persons and corporations subscribed enough to commence, and, by the subsequent aid of loans, to complete the Pennsylvania railroad.

The charter contained a clause taxing all freight carried over the road, and this, notwithstanding the Pennsylvania canals had always been operated *at a sacrifice of money*, was the charter, which, carried away by instant desire and expecting speedy relief from the Legislature, was accepted by the projectors of the enterprise. This tax, modified by subsequent legislation, is now three mills per ton per mile.

It was said that the tonnage tax was imposed to protect the canals, and indeed, as the original tax was only to be levied from the 10th day of March to the 1st day of December, that is, while the canals were open; but tonnage was free of duty all the rest of the year, that is, while the canals were closed; it is plain that this was the ostensible reason for laying this tax, and it is equally clear that as the canals, so far as any interest of the State is concerned, are now, since their sale, never open, that the sole reason for the law has ceased. But it could only effect this by increasing the expense of transportation by railroad to a rate exceeding that on the canals; thus defeating the very object for which the railroad was made. The laws of trade absolute and selfish. No man would use either the canals or railroad, unless it was his interest, and, if legislative incumbrance compelled charges greater than those on other available lines, those lines would alone be employed. Those who had no alternative—our own people on the line of transport—would be *compelled* customers, but merchants and others from the West, who *had a choice, would go* where they were best and most cheaply served.—The necessities of the Commonwealth, protection of property, her dignity, supremacy, legislation, could not move the trader, who had an eye single to his own service, and cared no more for one transporter than another—negro porter or sovereign State, he considered them alike as common carriers.

But we need not pursue this topic, for all argument drawn from the canals ended when they were sold.

The reasoning then, if sound before, had, logically, a reverse application.—If the object of the tax on the railroad was to protect the canals, when the canals no longer needed protection, the tax should cease, because the reason for its imposition had ceased. Especially is this view sound in this case, inasmuch as the railroad company having purchased the canals, they could not need protection against themselves, and the canals and railroads having now a common owner, a tax on one was a tax on both, and thus, what was pretended to have been originally imposed as a virtual premium to the canal, became ultimately an actual burthen on it.

The Legislature which directed the sale of the Main Line of the public works, recognized this view by providing, that if the Pennsylvania railroad company became the purchasers, they should, under certain contingencies, be forever discharged and freed from the tonnage tax *and all other taxes*, with certain specified exceptions. The Supreme Court held that this was too broad, inasmuch as it amounted to alienation of State sovereignty, and was void as a contract to bind future legislatures. But the legislative declaration of public policy, and of what justice to the company demanded, was complete, and thus the company purchased the canals and connecting railroads. An implied moral obligation therefore rests on the legislature to carry out, to the extent of their power, the intentions of their predecessors of 1857, by repealing this tonnage tax, and the more so, inasmuch as while the Main Line, under State management, never yielded a dollar of net revenue, they now produce since, and by reason of their sale, an annual revenue of $875,000, so that the Pennsylvania railroad, so far from injuring the State works, was the sole means of giving them any value whatever as a source of profit.

Few laws, however, affecting large interests are passed, except from different and often discordant motives.—This case illustrates this truth. For, while protection of the canal was the ostensible, and with some the real motive, for imposing tax on the railroad freight, it was but the specious seduction of a false pretence, the result chiefly of hostility to Pennsylvania interests. It will be recollected that during the session of 1846, the Legislature was distracted by the attempt to procure for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, part of which was then in operation and the rest in process of construction, the right of way, through the south-western section of Pennsylvania, for a branch of that road from Cumberland to Pittsburg. This, and the project of our own road, were rivals in the Legislature, and, extraordinary as it may seem, the same Senate and House of Representatives which chartered the Pennsylvania company, also gave full corporate rights to the Maryland company in our territory, and imposed a tax on the freight business of the former, of *five* mills per ton per mile.

On the 21st of April, 1846, when the Baltimore act was approved, Harrisburg resounded with the boisterous acclamations of the Marylanders, who, aided by the mistaken views of some of our own citizens, had laid this great Commonwealth at the feet of a comparatively feeble power. It was exultingly proclaimed that now our western fields, mines, forests, rivers and the lakes were all a commercial part of Maryland, and that the products and people of that region were tributary to the growing greatness of a rival, superior in enterprise and energy. They forgot an element of Pennsylvania character, never obtrusive, but never wanting when demanded; solid, steady strength of will, which, once aroused, moves with silent effectiveness; sometimes slow, but always sure to accomplish its work.—This feeling is accompanied by that liberality which is willing to give to all our people and all our neighbors every reasonable facility not inconsistent with the commercial equality which political justice demands. Fair play for all parties is the old fashioned Pennsylvania doctrine; almost unimpared save by the burthens on the business of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The obstructions placed on our company failed of at least one of their objects. The stock was subscribed and the road was built through the heart of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding this combined opposition.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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TERRIBLE LIFE DRAMA.

The Rochester (*N. Y.*) *Express* relates the following particulars of a melancholy drama which has recently transpired in that city.

Several months ago, a respectable widow lady removed to this city from Syracuse, accompanied by her children—her only relatives—a boy and two girls. The eldest of the daughters was eighteen years of age, and the son was the youngest of the household. The girls were well educated and handsome, the elder possessing remarkable personal attractions. She was of a very passionate temper, and when roused, extremely wilful and intractable. To her brother she was devotedly attached. He was effeminate and refined, and fully reciprocated her affection. They were almost constantly together, and seldom went from the house except in each other's company.

The family had resided in the city two weeks when the oldest sister and her brother attended a private party in the neighborhood of their residence. They made the acquaintance of a young gentleman, who impressed the young lady so favorably that he was permitted to accompany her home.—Afterwards he called by invitation.—A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the parties were engaged to be married.—The young gentleman's impatient ardor suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by the brother. With a singular foreboding of misfortune, he earnestly begged his sister to break the engagement, or at least to indefinitely postpone its fulfilment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have entirely supplanted him in his sister's affection, and at the expiration of two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married.

The bride was immediately removed by married couple set up for themselves in another dwelling. They lived *happily for the period of two weeks*, when the wife suddenly announced her intention of visiting a female friend in Syracuse. Her husband remonstrated, and an angry colloquy ensued, which resulted in the husband's declaring that she would do so at her peril, and the wife with equal determination asserting that she would go immediately, if only to show him that she could not be intimidated by threats.

Without further altercation, the husband went to his customary business, and *on returning, found that his wife* had fulfilled her threat. She had left an unsealed letter addressed to her husband, stating that she would return the day following; that she had gone solely for the purpose of redeeming her word, and that she trusted his natural complacency, as well as her own, would be restored by their temporary separation.

True to her promise, she returned on the day following, to find that she had formed a wrong estimate of her husband's character, and had strangely miscalculated the effect of her precipitation. Not until she had discovered that her husband had taken every article of his private wardrobe did she realize that he had deserted her; and then a brief note was found in place of her own, solemnly assuring her that he left her never to return.

The immediate effect of this discovery was to awaken the most intense remorse. She flew to her mother's house, narrated what had occurred, and *frantically* implored her brother to assist her in restoring her husband.—The boy had not visited his sister since her marriage, but her distress moved him. He manfully declared that he would find her husband, and compel him to return; and, with this determination, though in feeble health, he left home on the following day, but he left never to return!

Within two days succeeding his departure the second sister was prostrated by a fatal illness, which terminated *in three days*. Word was immediately dispatched to the absent brother in a neighboring city, where he was supposed to be, and the return mail brought intelligence of his own sudden decease!

This frightful accumulation of disasters fell with crushing effect upon the deserted wife. Such was the force of the terrible shock that when the announcement was made she fell senseless to the floor, and in that condition was carried to her room. For two days she lingered in utter unconsciousness, and then recovered sufficiently to converse. As soon, however, as she appeared to realize what had occurred, she was thrown into a fit of delirium, which, after a few days, terminated in her death.

The same remarkable coincidence we have previously noticed characterized the date of her decease. It was just two weeks after the removal of the family to this city that the fatal "friendship" was formed, two weeks subsequent that the lovers' engagement was made; at the expiration of two weeks thereafter that their vows were consummated at the altar; two weeks only that they lived together, and just two weeks from the date of her husband's desertion that the unhappy wife died.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* has a talented and accomplished lady correspondent, who signs herself "Long a Coming." If she is as beautiful as some of her productions, we think she can bear the palm. Here is one of her last effusions, done up in rhyme, and a pretty little thing it is. It is entitled

THE MOCCASIN FLOWER.

'Twas just one hundred years ago,
down on the little Suamico, a maiden,
on the yellow sands, was tearing, with
her pretty hands, her long and glossy
raven hair. It was a civilized despair;
for, though she knew not "Ovid's Art
of Love," she had a human heart that
loved with more than art; 'twas life—
all that defines that one word, wife—
was gone and blotted from the world;
the star and moon to darkness hurled.
Life ran, an ever-wid'ning river, to
seas where darkness hung forever.—
Flow on, thou careless Suamico, by
golden sands forever flow. The honey-suckle, blooming wild, leans down
to kiss thy wave, beside the Indian
warrior's grave, and there the bride
walks with her lover, under the summer's leafy cover, under boughs of verdant trees that murmur in the evening breeze, nor flowers of one hundred years, can equal now that maiden's tears, that fell a century ago, and sanctified the Suamico.

"But why should maidens thus despair?" she said, and smoothed her raven hair. "I'll follow in the pathless wind, and this dark river leave behind. Better die in love's endeavor, than sink in hopelessness forever."

The red stars gleam, the whip-poor-will answers the owl under the hill.—The snakes are coiled in tangled swales; the woods seem full of human wails, and fiends fit for a maiden's head, and ghostly forms from which she fled; and on the lake, the lonely loon floats by the lilies, where the moon casts shadows from the tall, dark trees, while sorter-footed than the breeze, she steals on the hunter's track. The moon is gone—the night is black; she, when the east the morn turns gray, sinks on the hill-side, far away. And there, beside the bubbling spring, where overhanging grape vines swing, she sees the young birds, in the nest, hide their heads in their mother's breast. Ah, birds have mates, each has a home, but love lorn maids are doomed to roam. But when morn poours in its golden flood, she finds a arrow from his quiver, for whom she wept beside the river, he's lost her wings—away she flew, through noon-day heat and evening dew, and all the night till the morn, again. Alas, for stony-hearted men! Love follows them with bleeding feet, through pathless woods, and in the street—forgives what cannot be forgiven, and goes to plead man's cause in Heaven.

Her moccasins are gone; the maid sinks down where the sun and shadow braid a carpet in the noon-day hours; the crimson drops are on the flowers; and tears are in the violet's eyes, and in the scented air she sighs the last faint gusts, the fitful breath of life has blown her on to death. In the happy hunting grounds above, she found eternity of love. And now, where's the maiden trod, the moccasin peeps through the sod. And Indians say they grow as large as any maiden's shoe, and they by Indian maids were worn, when other moccasins were torn. Flow on, thou careless Suamico, by golden sands forever flow. Take the songs the wild birds sing; take those flowers that I fling; I would your murmuring waters bore some sorrows from this fragrant shore, that those who mourn upon thy sands, for hearts grown cold in stranger-lands, might see the heart of hope float by, might hail it in their deep distress, and on it float to happiness.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Have you anything to do, attend to it now. Now is the time that you may call your own, and such acts as you perform in that time will live after you, and be your monument. There is no greater error committed by dilatory humanity than that of putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day. The observance of the maxims of Poor Richard has enriched many a man, and it is owing to that as much as anything, that we frequently observe the anomaly of one rich man out of perhaps half a dozen brothers, all of whom started in the world with the same apparent advantages. Some credit this to "luck," but the knowing ones say there is no such thing. What the idle, dilatory, or the improvident style such, is nothing more or less than the successful carrying out of a determined effort, which has probably taken up the best part of a life-time. Are such efforts, when successful, to be called nothing but luck? Certainly not among the toilers and workers who have their minds set upon one object, to the attainment of which they have set apart their best energies; for which they are watching every opportunity, and never let anything pass "now" in order to stand a possible chance of attaining it at some future period. No, now is the time, if you want to get rich, go at the work right off, and allow nothing to come in between you and your object:

☞ An Illinois editor says he lately met a man who was carrying his hand in a sling, and who being inquired of for the reason, replied that one of the candidates had squeezed it so hard that he had no feeling in it ever since.

☞ The following notice was seen stuck up some time ago, in a corset-maker's shop window in Glascow:—"All sorts of ladies stop here."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counting the Electoral Vote by the Senate and House.---An Impressive Scene. ---Lincoln and Hamlin Declared Elected President and Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol this morning, on the side in which the Hall of the House of Representatives is located, and some parts of the building usually open to visitors were closed.

At an early hour the galleries of the House, and all passages leading thereto, were densely thronged, in anticipation of the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Lord Eyons, Mr. Halseman, and other foreign ministers, were among the distinguished spectators. On no former occasion was there a more animated and exciting scene.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton the Chaplain, in which he said:

God bless the outgoing administration, may it close its labors in peace; without further violence and without any stain of blood, and we pray for the incoming administration that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; may Thy good Providence be around and about him by day and by night, guarding and guiding him at every step, and we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterwards by pure, wise and prudent counsels he may administer the government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified and the welfare of the people advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty may be followed in all the world.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) sent up a letter addressed to him from the Secretary of the Treasury again urging speedy measures in view of the pressing demands upon the Treasury. Mr. Sherman accordingly reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, and running twenty years, and to apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them, the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent loan act. Mr. Sherman, made an explanation, showing the importance of the measure.

Mr. Garnett, (Va.) opposed the President elect had recently made a declaration of war and therefore he (Mr. Garnett,) would throw every obstacle in the way of the tyranical and military despotism about to be inaugurated. [Suppressed hisses.]

Mr. Sherman said that this government will pay its debts at the earliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker said that this was not now in order.

On motion of Mr. Washburn *(Ill.)* a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was now waiting to receive them, so that in joint body the electoral votes for President and Vice President may be opened and the result announced.

The Senators preceded by their officers, were announced. The members of the House immediately arose and remained standing till the Senators took their seats in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice President Breckinridge was conducted to the right of the Speaker, and the tellers—Senators Trumbull and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, and Phelps—took their seats at the Clerk's desk.

When order was restored Vice President Breckinridge rose and said:—

We have assembled pursuant to the Constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted, and the result declared for President and Vice President for the term commencing the 4th of March, 1861; and it is made my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of that duty.

Vice President Breckinridge then opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine and handed it to the tellers, when the certificate was read and the Secretary of the Senate made a note thereof.

The electoral votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York were similarly disposed of.

Mr. Douglas suggested, and no objections made, that the formal part of the certificate and the names of the electors be omitted from the reading.

The returns from the various States were proceeded with, the reading of the vote of South Carolina being productive of a good humored excitement. The reading of the electoral votes was completed by the Tellers, who reported the result. Whereupon the Vice President, rising, said:

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1861.

He made a similar announcement as to Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President.

Condition of the Federal Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to Sherman, which was read in the House to-day, says the liabilities now due and to fall due before the 4th of March next, are nearly ten millions. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated, nett about two millions, leaving eight millions, to be borrowed.

MOVEMENTS of the PRESIDENT ELECT.

President LINCOLN left Springfield, Ill., for Washington, on the 11th. We have room only for what he said at the several cities on his route. He was received by thousands of enthusiastic people wherever he made an hour's stay.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln said he had come here to thank them for the support that had been given him by Indiana to a true and just cause.

In relation to the matter of coercion and invasion, they are terms now much used with temper and hot-blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

What is the meaning of these words? Would the marching of an enemy into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, and collect its duties, or withhold its mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do the professional Union lovers, who are resolved to resist coercion, understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their ides of preservation of this Union is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction.

In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that it has by the bond we all recognize.—That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and the country possess equal rights in a territory and its inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than the country? There would, in the exchange of names, be an exchange of rights. Upon what principle—by what rightful principle may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but only asking the question for them to consider, and to decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.—HE ADDRESSES HIMSELF TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:

I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed [illegible] Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said:

"When we do, as we say we will, beat you, you, perhaps, want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution. In a word—coming back to the original proposition—to treat you, so far as degenerate men—if we have degenerated—may, according to the example of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or, as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky—friends brethren—may I call you such—in my new position I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retrace a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured that the fault shall not be mine.

These remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

A Settlement of the Difficulties with the U. States Assumed by the Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12.—The standing committees were announced.

The President read a despatch which he had received from the Louisiana State Convention, cordially approving of the election of Davis and Stephens.

The designs for the seal and flag of the Confederacy were referred.

A resolution was offered that, until otherwise provided, the several officers of the customs shall be continued in office. Referred.

A resolution was offered and referred, requesting the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety and necessity of sending commissioners to the Government of the U. States as soon as the President is inaugurated.

The Convention then went into secret session, during which the following resolution was adopted. The injunction of secresy was removed:

Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge the questions of the difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the Government of the United States relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public establishments. And the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the several States.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 20, 1861.

THE NEWS.

—The President has issued his proclamation for convening the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March, that the appointments of President Lincoln may be confirmed or rejected immediately.

—On Monday last, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy.

—A statement is published, over the signatures of some of the most prominent citizens of Kansas, denying Hyatt's statement in regard to the suffering of the people. The gentlemen say that there have been no authenticated cases of death by starvation, and if the contributions continue as bountifully as heretofore until June next, there will be none. About a fifth of the people need help from abroad, but the statements that Kansas is a charnel-house, that all classes are approaching starvation, that 'there is one step between 50,000 people and starvation,' are, as they believe, reckless and flagrant falsehoods. The bulk of the population of the State lies in the counties adjacent to the Missouri river, and here there is but little more than ordinary destitution. There has undoubtedly been much suffering from cold and exposure among those from a distance coming from the interior towns to the river for relief, and the winter has been unusually severe; and it is estimated that about 20,000 people will need aid in provisions and clothes, and in seed to enable them to secure a harvest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There are many conflicting rumors in the city in regard to the proceedings of the Peace Congress yesterday. One, to the effect that there was a serious disagreement upon the report of the committee, has produced much anxiety. I am assured by one who knows, that the meeting of the Conference was entirely harmonious, and that the good feeling prevailing among the delegates justifies the hope that a satisfactory result will be speedily reached.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 17.—President Davis arrived last night. In returning thanks at the depot, President Davis said that he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitalities of the citizens of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South and said that the time for compromises had passed. We are now determined to maintain our position, and make all who oppose it smell Southern powder and feel the Southern steel.—If coercion is persisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our rights and our government at all hazards. We ask nothing—we want [illegible] connection, they can freely come to our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete, and no compromise, no reconstruction, can now be entertained.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad has passed the House by what we consider, under the circumstances, a large majority. And the most gratifying fact in its consideration and passage was, that party drill was completely thrown out of the question.—Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill because they believed the tax to be unjust—that its repeal in manner and form prescribed, would not only be an act of justice to the Company, but a relief to the tax-payers in the counties through which the road passes, and eventually bring more money into the State Treasury annually, without increasing the rate of taxation on improved property, than the tonnage tax now amounts to. We are aware that there is an opposition to the repeal, in and out of the Legislature; but to say that the opposition is honest with *every* man, would be asserting what we know to be false. Members of the Legislature who are not fit to be there, supposing that a repeal would be unpopular with their constituents for want of information upon the subject, cast their political vote, that as politicians they may be re-elected. Such men should not be selected to represent an honest people. A member of the Legislature should first be sure that whatever way he may vote, he can sustain by honest argument, and then go ahead in the discharge of his duties as a man, and not as a petty politician.

A HIGH OLD TIME AT HARRISBURG.—There will be a great crowd at Harrisburg on Thursday and Friday next. On Thursday the Democratic State Convention will meet, composed of three hundred and ninety-nine delegates; and on Friday the 22d the Flag of the Union is to be raised and displayed from the Dome of the Capitol, on which occasion the Military of the State is invited to participate. The six companies of this county will be there.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.—The following named gentlemen have been chosen delegates from this Senatorial District to the Democratic State Convention: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon county; Hon. Job Mann, Bedford county, and Daniel Weyand, Esq., of Somerset county. A strong delegation.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO BE AT HARRISBURG.—President Lincoln has accepted an invitation by the Legislature, and will be in Harrisburg on Friday next, the 22d.

There will soon be but two parties, in the country, Unionists and Disunionists, and we think we know which will be the stronger. The people will save the country, save their honor, and punish disunion traitors and tricksters.—*Journal & American.*

We are for Compromise—for the Union. You, neighbors, are opposed to anything like a Compromise. Compromise means *Union;* no Compromise means *Disunion and Civil War.* We have good men to back us. In the formation of our Constitution, Washington, Franklin, Madison and Hamilton said—*Compromise.* In 1820, when the Missouri question agitated the country, Monroe, Adams, and Clay said—*Compromise.* In 1832, when nullification threatened trouble, Jackson, Clay, and Cass said—*Compromise.* In 1850, when the acquisition of California and other territory gave rise to sectional feeling, Fillmore, Cass, Douglas, Clay, and Webster said—*Compromise.* On all these occasions, *Compromise* restored good feeling, maintained peace, and promoted *Union.*

We say, *Compromise,* because we belong to the *Union* party. Statesmen, great and small, and the people are for *Compromise.* The *Union party* is a Compromise. And if the Union is saved it will be saved by a *Compromise* offered and accepted by the Union party. The Abolitionists of the North and the Seceders of the South may continue their disunion agitations for a while longer, until the people are fullly aroused, when the Union party will crush out all opposition.

The country, the whole country first; party and party platforms only when the peace and prosperity of the country is not endangered by them. We are for the Union at the sacrifice of all parties and platforms if necessary.

"Nobody is Suffering."

At this season last year, says a Philadelphia exchange, the number of strangers in the city, on business, was large beyond precedent. The Hotels were all crowded. They are now deserted. Their losses are heavy, and there is no prospect of improvement. That great and popular hotel, the Girard House, is compelled to yield to the pressure, and soon will be compelled to close to avoid ruinous losses.

The *North American* of Friday, in accounting for the ruinous condition of the Hotels, attributes it to "the gloomy condition of *mercantile* affairs," and says that "there should be many strangers here, and doubtless would be, but for the *stagnation of business* consequent upon the *political* crisis, which has arrested commerce and paralyzed credit."

These truthful statements of the leading Republican journal, are beautiful comments upon the assertions of the President elect, that "*there is nobody is suffering.*"

Important Bills Passed in the House.

On Saturday morning last, in the House of Representatives, the Bill for the Commutation of the Tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad passed finally by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Acker, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Leisenring, Lawrence, Lowther, M'Danough, Marshall, M'Gonigal, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, Wildey, White and Davis, *Speaker*—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, Anderson, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoheback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—38.

The bill to change the name of, and for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, also passed the House finally, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, Manifold, M'Donough, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Rhoads, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stehman, Strang, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Bliss, Blanchard, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Heck, Hill, Irvin, Lichtenwallner, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—26.

These bills will now go to the Senate where they will be properly examined and acted upon. We have no doubt both bills will pass the Senate and be approved by the Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—All the counties of the State will send full delegations to the Convention which will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday next. The most of the counties, where the party was consulted, have named as delegates their very best men, but in others where small politicians had the power, small politicians have been selected to represent the party. We hope the majority of the Convention will, for the present, bury all party strife, and act for the good of the country—the whole people.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—President Lincoln has at last broken silence. Believing that any thing he might say would be read with great anxiety, we give a number of his speeches in to-day's *Globe.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, from the Select Committee of Five, made the following report to the House, under the resolution instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capitol:

"The committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization, having for its object the resistance to and overthrow of the Government, would, in the very nature of the case, be a difficult task, if such an organization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of high excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, the very air filled with rumors, and individuals indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country.

"The committee have pursued their labors with a determination on their part to ascertain the real facts so far as possible; and if, sometimes, they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules of evidence, or within the scope of the resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to elicit the real facts, and to remove unfounded apprehensions.

"The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late presidential election led disaffected persons of high and low position, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon the various modes of resistance.—Among other modes, the resistance of the counting of the ballots, and to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and the seizure of the capital and the District of Columbia, were discussed formally, in this city and elsewhere.

"But too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized plan until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then, the persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have, at least, the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization, secret or open, to seize the District of Columbia, attack the capital, or prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both, and the sanction of one of these States.

"Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland, that prior to the election seem to have been openly political clubs, have since assumed the character of military organizations, and are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms, some from State authorities and others from private subscriptions.—But, so far as the committee were able to learn their purposes, while they there is no proof that they intended to attack either the capital or the District, unless the surrender should be demanded by a State to which they profess a high degree of allegiance.

"Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland.

"Whether these representations of the purposes of the companies be correct or not, the committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they have any purpose whatever, as a mere mob without the sanction of State aurhority, to attack the Capitol or any other public property in this District, or to seize the District. If it should be admitted that any one of these organizations was hostile to the Government, or entertained unlawful purposes, they are in no proper sense secret, and are not, therefore, such as are contemplated in the resolution of the House.

"The community are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization, here or elsewhere, hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capitol, or any of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the Government.

"The committee submit herewith all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same, and this report be printed, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, from the same committee, presented his views, as follows:

"That he concurs entirely with the majority, that the testimony does not establish the existence of a conspiracy or a purpose, on the part of any persons, to seize the public property in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the Government. He thinks it has been established, notwihstanding the difficulty of proving a negative, that no such conspiracy does exist, either in this District or elsewhere. It appears from the testimony of Lieutenant General Scott, that seven companies of artillery, and one company of sappers and miners, of the regular army, have been ordered to, and are quartered in, the city, in close vicinity to the Capitol, under a mistaken belief that the public property in the District was, or would be, in danger; and the committee being unanimously of the opinion that no such combination, or conspiracy, or purpose, hostile to the Government or its property, exists, the undersigned would ask the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the quartering of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty; and in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom."

After some discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Branch's resolution, and it was voted down by 125 yeas to 35 nays.

MOVEMENTS of the PRESIDENT ELECT.

[See first page for Speeches made at Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Columbus, Ohio.

Punctually at two o'clock, the train arrived at Columbus, and the President elect was received with a salute. Under a military escort he arrived at the Capitol, and was received by Gov. Dennison in the Executive room. After the introductions, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Legislature in joint session, where he was welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor in a short address, to which Mr. Lincoln made the following reply:

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is true as has been said by the President of the Senate, that a very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know, what you all know, that without a name—perhaps without a reason—there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country, and so feeling, I cannot but turn and look for the support without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, but from others severe deprecation. I still think I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present, without a precedent which could enable us to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field, to be sure; and after all, being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events may make a change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience, and a reliance on that God that has never forsaken this people.

Fellow-citizens, what I have said has been altogether extemporaneous, and I will now come to a close.

Pittsburg, Pa.

An immense crowd had assembled at the Monongahela House and the enthusiasm of the crowd displayed itself on the arrival of the cortege, (at 8¼ P. M.) by a constant succession of cheers. Mr. Lincoln was immediately conducted to a private room, his attendants forcing a way through a dense mass which filled the halls and public rooms. [illegible] Mr. Lincoln appeared in the hall, and in response to a universal demand for a speech, said:

Fellow-citizens: We had an accident upon the road to-day and were delayed till this late hour. I am sorry for this, inasmuch as it was my desire and intention to address the citizens of Pennsylvania, briefly, this evening, on what is properly styled their peculiar interest. And I still hope that some arrangement may be made to-morrow morning which will afford me the pleasure of talking to a larger number of my friends than can assemble in this hall. [Go on now; there's enough here."] I have a great regard for Allegheny county. It is "the banner county of the Union," [cheers,] and rolled up an immense majority for what I, at least, consider a good cause. By a mere accident, and not through any merit of mine, it happened that I was the representative of that cause, and I acknowledge with all sincerity the high honor you have conferred on me. ["Three cheers for Honest Abe," and a voice saying, "It was no accident that elected you, but your own merits, and the worth of the cause."] I thank you, my fellow-citizen, for your kind remark, and trust that I feel a becoming sense of the responsibility resting upon me. ["We know you do."]

I could not help thinking, my friends, as I traveled in the rain through your crowded streets, on my way here, that if all that people were in favor of the Union, it can certainly be in no great danger—it will be preserved. [A voice—"We are all Union men."—Another voice—"Tha's so." A third, voice—"No compromise." A fourth —"Three cheers for the Union."] But I am talking too long, longer than I ought. ["Oh, no! go on; split another rail." Laughter.] You know that it has not been my custom, since I started on the route to Washington, to make long speeches; I am rather inclined to silence, ["That's right"] and whether that be wise or not, it is at least more unusual now-a-days to find a man who can hold his tongue than to find one who cannot. [Laughter, and a voice—"No *rail*ery Abe."] I thank you, sincerely, for the warm reception I have received, and in the morning, if an arrangement can be made, of which I am not yet certain, I may have something to say to you of that "peculiar interest of Pennsylvania" before mentioned. ["Say it now, we are all attention."] Well, my friends, as it is not much I have to say, and as there may be some uncertainty of another opportunity, I will utter it now, if you will permit me to procure a few notes that are in my overcoat pocket. ["Certainly we will," and cheers.

Mr. Lincoln got down from his elevated position, on the chair, and retired into the drawing room to get the desired "notes." A few moments after a gentlemen announced that the President would finish his speech from the balcony, as there was an immense, enthusiastic and impatient crowd of citizens waiting in the rain to see and hear him.

Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony he was received with the most tumultuous cheering and other manifestations of delight. Heedless of the rain which was falling, hundreds lowered their umbrellas, so as to be better able to hear what might fall from the lips of their distinguished guest. When comparative silence was restored, Mr. Lincoln said:

Fellow-citizens, I have been prevailed upon by your committee to postpone my intended remarks to you until to-morrow, when we hope for more favorable weather, and I have made my appearance now only to afford you an opportunity of seeing, as clearly as may be, my beautiful countenance! [Loud laughter, and cheers.] In the morning at half-past eight o'clock I purpose speaking to you from this place. Until then, I bid you all good night.

The President retired from the balcony amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects.

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's invitation to the people of Allegheny county last night, a large crowd gathered this morning in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, to hear his speech on the peculiar interests of the country. When he was introduced, and advanced to the railing of the balcony, he was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Mr. Lincoln then addressed the assemblage, as follows:

MAYOR WILSON, AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburg generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful because I know that while it is not given me alone, but to the cause I represent, yet it is given under circumstances that clearly prove to me that there is good-will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

And here I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted state of the country.

It is naturally expected that I should say something upon this subject; but if I touch upon it at all, it would involve an elaborate discussion. The great number of the questions and circumstances would require more time than I can at present command, and I would perhaps unnecessarily commit myself upon matters that have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering, and cries of "Good" "That's right."]

The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is to give this subject all the consideration that I possibly can, before I speak fully and definitely in regard to it. [Cheers.] So that when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible. [Loud and continued applause.]

When I do speak, I hope I will say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, or contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people, or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I will say nothing to disappoint the people generally, throughout the country, especially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause]

Notwithstanding the troubles across the river, (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela and smiling,) there is really no crisis, except an artificial one. [Laughter and applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own view of the questions involved, there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A voice—"That's so."]

I repeat, then, that there is no crisis, excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians.

My advice then, under the circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, these troubles will come to an end, and the question that now distracts the country will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character, which have originated in the Government, have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause] But, fellow citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended in the outset. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I shall say no more at present.

Fellow-citizens, as this is the first opportunity I have had to address a Pennsylvania assemblage, it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks on the important question of a tariff—a subject of great magnitude, and one attended with many difficulties, owing to the great variety of interests involved. So long as direct taxation for the support of the Government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. A tariff is to the Government, what meat is to a family. But while this is admitted, it still becomes necessary to modify or change its operations, according as new interests or new circumstances arise. So far, there is little difference of opinion among politicians, but the question as to how far imposts may be adjusted for the protection of home industry gives rise to numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its multiform bearings; but I promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully.—And here I may remark that the Chicago platform contains a plank upon this subject, which I think should be regarded as a law for the incoming Administration. [Immense demonstrations of applause,] In fact, this question, as well as other subjects embodied in that platform, should not be varied from what we gave the people to understand would be our policy when we obtained their votes. [Continued applause.] Permit me, fellow-citizens, to read the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, or, rather, have it read in your hearing, by one who has younger eyes than I have.

Mr. Lincoln's private secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago platform, as follows: "That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as may encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence."

Mr. Lincoln continued; Now, I must confess that there are shades of difference in construing even this platform, but I am not now intending to discuss these differences, but merely to give you some general idea of the subject. I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home, with as little, or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article of labor at its true standard of value.

If a bar of iron got out of the mines in England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines in Pennsylvania, can be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburg, and the American bar from Pittsburg to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.] If we had no iron here, then we should encourage the shipment from a foreign country, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. This brings us back to the first proposition, that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost labor. The treasury of the nation is in such a low condition at present, that this subject now demands the attention of Congress, and will demand the immediate consideration of the new Administration. The tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not. It may or may not become the law of the land; but if it does pass, that will be an end of the matter until a modification can be effected, should that be deemed necessary. If it does not pass, and the latest advices I have are to the effect that it is still pending, the next Congress will have to give it the earliest attention. According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various sections of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress. If the consideration of the tariff bill should be postponed until the next session of the National Legislature, no subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of the tariff.—If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that when the time for action arrives to advocate, that protection may be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago. Permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in the common benefits of a just and equitable tariff. [Applause.] But I am trespassing upon your patience, [cries of "No, no," "Go on," "We'll listen,"] and must bring my remarks to a close. Thanking you most cordially, for the kind reception you have extended to me, I bid you all adieu.—[Enthusiastic applause.]

Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. Masters, acting mayor, welcomed the President, and Judge Andrews did the same on behalf of the citizen's committee.

Mr. Lincoln responded briefly, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain, and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other.—But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that earnestness is about me personally? I should be doing you injustice to suppose that you did. You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. And here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone.

This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, whose appearance testifies to their intelligence, I am convinced that the cause of liberty and the Union can never be in danger. Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in national politics. It is as well that I should also allude to it here. I think there is no occasion for any excitement. The crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. In all parts of the nation there are differences of opinion on politics. There are differences of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who now addresses you. And how is it with those who are not here? Have they not all their rights, as they ever have had? Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever? Have they not the same Constitution that they have lived under for the last seventy odd years? Have they not a position as citizens of this common country, and have we any power to change that position. [Cries of "No."

What then is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact. It was "argued up," as the saying is, and cannot be argued down. Let it alone and it will go down of itself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lincoln said they must be content with but few words from him.—He was very much fatigued, and had spoken so frequently, that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial, the magnificent reception they had given him, and not less did he thank them for the votes they had given him last fall, and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient aid they had given the cause which he represented; a cause which he would say was a good one. He had one more word to say. He was given to understand that this reception was tendered, not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties. This is as it should be.

If Judge Douglas had been elected and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans would have joined in welcoming him just as his friends have joined with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another cruise. He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they had shown for the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splendid bouquets and floral wreaths.

The Virginia State Convention.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF IT.

The Richmond newspapers are elaborately discussing the duties and prospects of the coming State Convention of Virginia, to be held in that city.—The Richmond *Whig,* which represents the Union feeling at the South, looks upon its meeting hopefully, and trusts that it may materially and permanently aid the good work of Union. The *Whig* says:

"New organizations must then be formed, and these organizations must refer to living questions. The salvation or destruction of the Union is the great question of the day, and the new organizations must range themselves with regard to that vital issue. Old things have passed away, and all things must become new. "Union" or "Disunion" is the issue; and "Unionists" or "Disunionists" must be the party organizations and designations. The conservative Whigs and Democrats of the South, and the conservative Republicans of the North, must unite in forming a new Union party, while the destructives of all shades of opinions by different modes must co-operate for a common object—Disunion!

"We predict that before the 4th of July this will be the arrangement of parties. The Republican organization cannot exist on its present basis.—Lincoln and Seward will have the sagacity to see this, and they will promptly give the cold shoulder to the extreme men of their party, and try to establish a National party, which will repudiate the wild absurdities of the Abolition school. A political necessity will constrain them to abandon not only the extreme dogmas of their party, but to adopt a new name significant of the new party; and this name must be the Union Party.

All these things have been brought about by the Virginia elections. The majestic attitude in which she now stands, commands the respect and admiration of the nation. She has stayed the torrent of secessionism, and she has caused Northern sectionalism to pause in its mad career. Her mild, but firm remonstrances have brought the country to its senses. Madness no longer rules the hour. The sober second thought has begun to operate, and it is to be hoped that wisdom and justice and moderation will henceforth guide the public councils. As sectionalism and violence on one side beget sectionalism and violence on the other, so prudence and forbearance on the part of the South will beget similar qualities in the North. We already have the most abundant evidences of this truth in the marked change that has come over the Northern mind since the Virginia election. Before that election everything looked dark and gloomy. Within one week after it happened, the rainbow of Hope spanned the political sky."

The Richmond *Enquirer* argues in favor of violence and precipitation after this fashion:

"As earnest advocates of Union and Southern rights, we submit to the members of the Convention this view of the heavy responsibility of the position which they have accepted. The question as to whether Virginia shall be the tail of a Northern Confederacy or the head of a Southern Confederacy, is one to which our reason, our loyalty and our sympathy recognize but one reply. Yet this question is not now before the Convention for practical action. Another question precedes it, viz: Does the Convention possess the courage to take the bold stand now required for the restoration of the Union; or will the Convention, by a temporizing policy of apparent compromise, coupled with actual concession and submission to Northern aggression, strike the last blow for the severance of the bond of Union, rendering dissolution final and irrevocable?"

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The State Convention assembled at noon in the Capitol building. John Janney, of Loudoun county, was elected president.—On taking the chair he made a speech expressing devotedness to the Union, but also said that Virginia would insist on her rights as the condition of her remaining in the Confederacy.

AN ARMY OF FIVE THOUSAND BLACKS IM CANADA.—It is stated, by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune,* that there is an organized body of five thousand negroes in Canada West, who only await "the signal of civil war between the North and South," before tendering their services to the North.

If to gratify the "nigger," white, black and mixed, civil war is forced upon the country, it would be right that the runaway slaves in Canada and in the Northern States, and those who have given them 'aid and comfort,' should be the only ones forced into the ranks of a Northern army.—Their total destruction would be no loss to the white population or to the country. Poor white men would then receive at least a share of public sympathy.

☞The London *Chemical News* states that hundreds of barrels of the clarified fat of horses are imported from Ostend to England, and sold in London for genuine butter. Pies and puddings made of such a savory substance must be very tempting to epicures.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.** ☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possesion of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of Job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a tract of land in Tell township, estate of Geo. Wilson, Esq., dec'd.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a lot of ground in Brady township, estate of Arthur Adamson, dec'd.

On Saturday, March 2d, two lots of ground in Carbon township, to be sold at Sheriff's sale.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Friday, the 22d day of February at the residence of Jacob Herrick, in Henderson township, colts, milch cows, young cattle, wagons, and farming utensils.

On Friday, March 1st, at the residence of Henry Stroup in Marklesburg, horses, cows, dry-goods, and household and kitchen furniture.

On Friday the 1st of March, at the residence of David Peightal, in Barree township, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs, and farming utensils.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of March, at the residence of David Enyeart in Walker township, horses, milch cows, sheep, hogs, and a variety of agricultural implements,

On Tuesday, 12th of March, on the premises of Jackson Enyeart, in Hopewell township, horses, cows and young cattle.

DRIED PEACHES.—Last week we received a peck of nicely dried peaches from Mr. Alex. Cunningham. We understand Mr. C. has a few bushel of the same kind still on hand for sale.—As it will be a long time before new fruit is brought to market, a good supply of the dried would be an acceptable substitute. Mr. C. has our thanks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday evening next, the scholars connected with the M. E. Sabbath School will give an Exhibition in the Church. The exercises will consist of dialogues, declamations, etc. The proceeds to be applied to payment of balance due on the bell. The entertainment will be interesting, and well worth the price of admission—for adults, 15 cents; for children, 10 cents. Of course the House will be crowded.

County Committee Meeting.

At a meeting on the 14th inst., of the Democratic County Committee of Huntingdon county, called by the Chairman, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

On motion the following gentlemen were placed in nomination, and elected;

John Scott, of Huntingdon, Senatorial. George Jackson, of Jackson twp.; John H. Lightner, of Shirleysburg; R. B. Petrekin, of Huntingdon; John Dougherty, of Mount Union, Representative.

R. B. Petrekin and John Dougherty being a tie, the Convention declared both elected. The meeting adjourned.

F. B. WALLACE, Pres't.

JOHN H. LIGHTNER, Sec'y.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will meet at Mount Union, on the 22d inst., to continue in session two days.

FRIDAY—*Forenoon*—1st. Discussion on Orthography. 2d. Best Method of teaching Reading. Opened by Geo. W. Whittaker, Esq.

Afternoon—From 1 to 3 o'clock—Best method of teaching English Grammar, to be opened by Prof. J. B. Kidder. From 3 to 5 o'clock—subject of Descriptive Geography, to be opened by Newton Madden.

Evening—Discussion on General Education, to be opened by Ephraim Baker.

SATURDAY—From 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M., to be devoted to discussion on the subject of Physical Geography, opened by Albert Owen. From 11 to 12 o'clock, and afternoon, will be devoted to the subject of Arithmetic.

Prof. E. Brooks, of the State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster co., author of 'Brooks' Mental Arithmetic,' has consented to attend and deliver a lecture during the session. Other eminent educationists are expected to be present.

A full attendance of teachers and friends of education throughout the county, is earnestly solicited.

By order of the board of Managers.

H. M. M'KIBBEN,
Chairman.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

☞ A new stock of reward books and cards for Sunday Schools, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ A fine assortment of Wallets, Portmonnies, Pocket Books and Purses, for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Peace Congress.

The following resolutions offered by Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee appointed by the Congress, were agreed upon by the Committee at midnight on Wednesday last. It is said they will pass the Peace Congress by a decided majority:

ARTICLE 1. That all Territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and all territory north of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States courts of such territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States with out the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two-thirds' vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART. 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the U. States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal officers.

ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third, and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished with out the consent of all the States.

Another Appeal from Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kas. Feb. 14.—A messenger from Hunter county reports that the winter in the south-western part of Kansas has been the most severe that has yet been experienced. The snow is eighteen inches deep, and the cold is intense. The stock is dying with fearful rapidity, and most of the inhabitants are reduced to a subsistance on buffalo meat.

Not a team has been able to go through the snow. He walked twenty-six miles before finding the track, and seventy miles before reaching the stage at Emporia. The mail on the route had not been carried for three weeks. Horses and cattle are dying along the route, and many goods have been abandoned in the middle of the prairies, the teams having died or given out, and the drivers, with frozen limbs, halting to seek the nearest settlement for refuge. One of these drivers had lost both his legs, and another both hands.

The Osage Indians had attacked a hunting party, killing two, whom they burned, and beheading another.

The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for aid, which will be sent immediately.

Urgent appeals for food come from the north-western settlements. Aid has been sent.

☞ In April, 1859, George Fairfield and Elizabeth Robinson were joined in wedlock by Alderman C. W. Lewis, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., and have since lived together as man and wife. Abraham Robinson, father of the lady, recently sued the alderman for marrying a minor, she being at that time "just nineteen years old." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount of the penalty, which is fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, $133 33.

The Southern Confederacy.

WHAT THE ELECTION OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS SIGNIFIES.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* is jubilant over the election of Davis and Stephens as Provisional Magistrates of the Cotton Republic. It says:

"The gentlemen composing this Provisional Congress have discharged their high trust in a manner that must command a hearty 'well done' from their respective constituencies. The very unanimity and harmony that have characterized their whole proceedings cannot fail to carry with them a vast moral influence. History records nothing equal to it, and the 'CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA' take their positions among the nations of the earth with a prestige and influence that will command respect from every Government whose recognition may be desirable."

The Washington *Star* takes another view of the election of these gentlemen, and thus reasons:

"The election of Jefferson Davis to be President and A. H. Stephens to be Vice President of the 'Southern Confederacy,' and its adoption of the Constitution of the United States, even with the amendments, is a blow to the schemes of the South Carolina party among the revolutionists, scarcely less griping than the results of the Virginia and Tennessee elections.

"Davis and Stephens are notoriously in favor of bringing the seceded States back into the Union on the first decent pretext, while the South Carolina oligarchy are bitterly opposed to any such policy. The latter hate the Constitution of the United States, too, with unparalleled ferocity, and contended that its adoption and the election of Davis and Stephens would speedily lead to the return of the rest of the seceded States to their allegiance to the United States, leaving South Carolina 'out in the cold.'

"We hail the action of their Congress, in the matter referred to above, as embracing proof positive that so soon as a settlement may be made that will keep the hearts of the people of the border slave-holding States true to the Union, there will be much very fast travelling among the leaders of the secession movement everywhere out of South Carolina, to get over upon the popular—reunion—side of the fence."

FOUR GOVERNORS IN FOUR MONTHS.—It is a singular fact that Indiana has had four Governors since the 1st of October. Governor Willard died on the 3d of that month, when Lieutenant Governor Hammond became Governor. He served till January 14, when Governor Lane was inaugurated.—Governor Lane served two days, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and was superseded by Lieutenant Governor Morton.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. SOLOMON OSWALT to Miss MARY M. MORNINGSTAR, all of this place.

By the Rev. G. Vanartsden, on Tuesday evening Feb. 12th, A. D. 1861, SETH ENGLE, Esq., to Miss AMANDA ELLEN, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Wilson, Esq., all near Shade Gap, this county.

On the 14th inst., in Marklesburg, by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. JOHN CLARK, of Newburg, and Miss MARGARET E. SWIM, of Illinois valley, this county.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. L. M. Conser, at Coalmont, Mr. WM. JOHNS and Miss ARGENIA RICHARDS, both of Wales England.

DIED,

At Warsaw, Mo., on the 5th inst., of Consumption, Jos. L. MASON, M. D., aged 46 years, 1 month, and ten days. Huntingdon and Blair county papers please copy.

At Shade Gap on the 13th inst., Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Geo. Sipes, Esq., in the 53 year of her age. A Mother in Israel whose end was peace.

In Tod township on the 7th inst., JOSEPH B., son of Jos. B. and Rebecca Wilson, aged 4 years and 21 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@6,25
Common and Superfine	$5,15@5,37
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,30@1,40
Fair and Prime Red	$1,25@1,27
Rye	73c
Corn, prime Yellow	60@62
Oats	33½
Clover seed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,75@5,25
Timothy	$2 25@2,50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

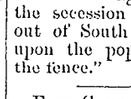
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4,00
Flax seed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	16
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Walker township, Huntingdon county, on

Wednesday, March the 6th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M,

the following property to wit:—



6 head of horses, (4 are blood mares,) 2 colts, 16 head of milch cows and young cattle, 9 head of hogs, 1 sow and pigs, 1 new threshing machine, 1 fanning mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 wagon, 1 low truck wagon, 1 pair of hay ladders, one pair wood ladders, two plows, two harrows, two double shovel plows, one single shovel plow, one horse rake, two pair of double trees, one pair of spreaders, two log chains, scythes, grain cradles, hind gears, front gears, four fly nets, one saddle, one new wagon saddle, 44 acres of grain in the ground, two barrels of cider vinegar, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also, one black Chester Lion Stallion four years old, who last eight mares last spring, six of them with foal.

TERMS:—A reasonable credit will be given, by giving notes with approved security.

Feb. 20, 1861. DAVID ENYEART.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Barree township, on FRIDAY, the first day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The following property, viz:

Two mares, with foal, one yearling colt, six milch cows, ten head of young cattle fifteen head of sheep, four hogs, two sets of horse gears, one two horse wagon and bed, two plows, one harrow, one cultivator, one fanning mill, one grindstone, one grain cradle, one cutting box, one barrel churn, one ten plate stove and pipe, hay forks and rakes, and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of six months and a year will be given.

DAVID PEIGHTAL.

Cornprobst's Mills, Feb. 20, 1861.–1t.*

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, houses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses.

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1861.–tf.

THE UNION SAVED!
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods. Groceries,
Queensware. Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
ESTATE OF GEORGE WILSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tell township, on

Thursday, March the 14th, 1861,

the following certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land situate in the said township of Tell, bounded by lands of William Widney, Jonathan Briggs, and public road also, by mountain lands of said George Wilson, Dec'd., Mrs. Logue, and lands of S. J. Heckerton, part of which is cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house—containing about 60 Acres more or less. This property would make an excellent stand for a black-smith shop.

ALSO—A Tract of Mountain Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Briggs, James Jones' heirs, Tuscarora Mountain, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. R. SHEARER, Executor.
MARY ANN WILSON, Executrix.

Feb. 13, 1861 -3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
ESTATE OF ARTHUR ADAMSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Brady township, on

Thursday March the 14th, 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M,

All that certain tract and lot of ground, situate in said township of Brady, adjoining lands of Martin Fleming on the south, lands of John McCarthy's heirs on the north and west, and lands of Jonathan Metz on the east, containing 8 acres and some perches, having thereon a house and barn and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES G. CORBIN,
Feb. 13, 1861.–3t. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, or outcry, at the Court House, on Saturday the 2d day of March, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All that lot of ground, situate in Broad Top City, in Carbon township, (late Tod tp.,) in said county, being No. 183 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house one and a half stories high thereon erected, said lot fronting 30 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Moses Hellman.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground in the town of Burnet in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 140 feet to Hemlock Alley, and being lot No. 19 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a frame house 18 by 40 feet, occupied as a tavern, and other buildings. Also, All that certain other lot of ground situate in the town of Burnet, in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 140 feet to Hemlock Alley, and being lot No. 34 in the plan of said town, having thereon a frame stable 20 by 16 feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Dunn.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel Massey, admr. de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Thomas Blair, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Friday the 22d day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.

Feb 13, 1861 -4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN PORTER,
ALEX. ALLISON,
Adm'rs.

Feb. 13, 1861.–6t.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will ——— people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000 000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,328 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,059,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719 496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 143,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $19,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 49 counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED,

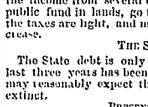
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61–wtf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Henderson township,

ON FRIDAY THE 22d FEB. 1861.



The following personal property two Colts, two years old in the spring, two Milch Cows, and several head of Young Cattle. Wagon and Hay Ladders, one Thrashing Machine, Plows, Harrows, and other farming utensils. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known by JACOB HETRICK.

Feb. 6, 1861.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present Session, for the passage of "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands, &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon counties; and that the names of the corporators in said company will be

FRANCIS JORDAN, SAMUEL J. REEVES,
THOS. BIDDLE, ROBERT HARE POWELL,
CHAS. D. BRODHEAD, WM. H. HARNED.

Feb. 6, 1861.–2t.

NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that at the present Session of the Legislature of Penn'a., an application will be made for the passage of an Act of Assembly to be entitled "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the Corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD, SAML. ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON, WM. P. ORBISON,
JNO. FULTON, L. T. WATTSON.

Feb. 6, 1861.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon co., to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Brewster and Jesse Hollingsworth, Administrators of the Hon. John Brewster, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Thursday the 28th day of February next*, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same—the said fund being the balance on their partial Administration account.

THEODORE H. CREMER,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John D. Watson sheriff, from the sale of the personal estate of David Wright, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Friday the 1st day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

THEODORE H. CREMER.
Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.–4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of David Grove, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 1st of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same. THEODORE H. CREMER.
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.–4t.

GRAND MILITARY & CITIZENS'
UNION BALL,
IN HONOR OF
MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,
The Hero of Fort Sumter,
At the Court House, in Huntingdon,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1861.

TICKETS:—CITIZENS' TICKETS, $1.00
MILITARY " 50

The services of the "Excelsior Cornet Band," and the "Continental String Band" have been secured for the occasion.

☞ There will be a Grand Display of FIREWORKS on that evening. Tickets can be procured of the undersigned.

E. C. SUMMERS,
Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1861. Manager.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from the 3d day of January 1859, to the 7th day of January 1861, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

1851. Charles Green, West,	$2 97	
1853. Luke Voorhees, Henderson,	131 60	
1855. John Thompson, Walker,	97 34	
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	46 95	
1857. Joseph Park, Clay,	5 60	
" William Johns, Cromwell,	30 00	
" George Miller, Oneida,	159 86	
" James G. Doyle, Shirley,	58 83	
" Joshua Johns, Springfield,	7 84	
1858. Wm. Walker, Alexandria,	38 77	
" John S. Gehrett, Cassville,	6 76	
" George D. Hudson, Clay,	144 05	
" Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	169 50	
" William McClain, Dublin,	90 13	
" Jacob Hallman, Henderson,	24 79	
" Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,	10 60	
" Samuel Stelley, Jackson,	200 00	
" Nathaniel Lytle, Morris,	648 74	
" Daniel Knode, Porter,	203 73	
" David Aurandt, Tod,	355 00	
" Henry Swoope, Walker,	120 67	$2644 42
1859. William Kemp, Alexandria,	252 50	
" Samuel Myton, Barree,	971 58	
" James K. Hampson, Brady,	200 01	
" John R. Gosnell, Cass,	253 10	
" Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	49 36	
" Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	490 21	
" Benedict Stevens, Clay,	332 50	
" James Baker Esq., Cromwell,	821 02	
" John Ebbets, Franklin,	1657 81	
" Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,	274 50	
" John Rothrock, Hopewell,	140 00	
" A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	731 70	
" John Oaks, Jackson,	1027 23	
" John R. Dean, Juniata,	180 25	
" Perry Moore, Morris,	901 40	
" John Logan, Oneida,	164 53	
" John Householder, Penn,	507 22	
" Robert Laird, Porter,	1421 19	
" David Parsons, Tell,	385 51	
" Isaac Cuffman, Tod,	330 13	
" John Eby, Shirley,	1173 12	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	90 49	
" Moses Hamer, Walker,	506 21	
" Peter H. Bucket, Warriorsmark,	923 82	
" R. M. Cunningham, West,	1402 87	
" John Garton, Union,	102 53	
" James Harper, Dublin,	473 39	
" Jacob Baker, Springfield,	253 38	16633 31
1860. William Walker, Alexandria,	200 45	
" Samuel W. Myton, Barree,	235 00	
" Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	159 45	
" Joseph P. Cuffman, Cass,	132 00	
" Austin Green, Cassville,	40 00	
" Jesse Cook, Calbon,	88 57	
" G. H. Stevens, Clay,	84 20	
" Peter Conrad, Franklin,	563 15	
" Jacob Hetrick, Henderson,	188 35	
" Wm. K. Rahm, Huntingdon,	1318 78	
" Henry Lee, Jackson,	315 00	
" Levi Ridenour, Juniata,	80 00	
" Wm. Hileman, Morris,	250 00	
" John P. Stewart, Oneida,	72 58	
" Wm. Dean, Penn,	200 00	
" R. A. Laird, Porter,	150 00	
" John Silverthorn, Tell,	107 90	
" Jacob Ellis, Tod,	130 00	
" George Smelker, Shirley,	300 23	
" W. A. Fraker, Shirleysburg,	47 24	
" Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	325 00	
" John R. Thompson, Warriorsmark,	405 00	
" Henry Neff, West,	144 65	
" Thomas Irvin, Union,	205 93	
" Jacob E. Bare, Springfield,	60 00	6079 62
Received on unseated lands,	487 12	
School tax on " "	279 43	
Road " "	192 45	959 00
Redemption money paid in,		242 03
On judgment against Charles Cowden,		450 13
Fines and Jury fees rec'd from Sheriff,		51 00
Rec'd on Com'th Cases Fines and costs		
N. Peightal,	16 50	
John Snyder,	12 61	
George Jones,	32 50	
J. Love Esq.,	4 67	
Sundry persons.	13 00	
R. Stewart Esq.,	1 32	
George Africa,	27 00	
A. W. Swoope Esq.,	1 34	
Kinney, Long & Parks,	25 08	
John Hall,	14 00	
George Harvey,	8 50	
John Baker,	15 00	
C. Sankey,	1 08	192 60
Rent for use of Court House,		61 00
H. W. Miller for old stove,		5 00
Proceeds of an estray,		2 89
Military Auditors for T. P. Love,		10 00
Balance due Treasurer,		1243 89
		$26256 13

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney Gen. Prothonotary, Sheriff and witness fees on Commonwealth prosecutions,		$1262 61
Constables making returns and election fees,		411 61
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Crier and Tipstaff,		2213 51
Judges, Inspectors & Clerks of Elections,		1080 90
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		103 61
Wild Cat and Fox scalps,		386 50
Road and Bridge views,		436 00
Road Damages, Basil Holmes,	$9 16	
" " H. G. Cremer,	100 00	109 16
Assessors orders,		370 62
Bridges, Building at McAlevy's Fort,	620 00	
" " Shade Creek,	146 83	
" " Spring Creek,	300 00	
" " Shaver's Creek,	91 99	
" " Mill Creek,	50 00	1208 82
" Repairing at Drakes Ferry.	759 99	
" " Union Furnace,	153 75	
" " Hawn's.	79 56	993 30
Repairs at court house and jail,		285 59
Fuel " "		233 50
Paid on iron fence at court house,		200 00
" for pavement " "		141 87
" for Gas " "		60 95
" on County bonds,	1512 66	
" Interest on bonds,	449 42	1962 11
Judgment paid F. H. Lane,		4782 54
D. Caldwell indexing Qr. Session docket,	150 00	
" removing papers Prty's Office,	95 00	
" fees as Prot'y, Clk of

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.2, 1861-tf.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
AND
THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
FOR 1861.
FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
A VALUABLE BOOK.
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES.
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES.
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES.
A VALUABLE BOOK.
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer. Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples entirely and thoroughly practical such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a puzzle case arises, those referring to the rules will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief feature of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures aiming only at facts and simplicity believing the business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

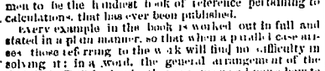
Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood of solids of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of casting and rate, of roofing, of plasterer's painter's glazier's paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to [illegible] to the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and the upholsterer, to the painter and the glazier, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16		Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23		Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36		Mill Creek,	11 07	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51		Huntingdon,	10 51	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06		Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13		Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20		Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 35	8 13	7 24		Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42		Tyrone,	10 18	8 20	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50		Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54		Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58		Bells Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13		Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Nov. 24, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton Lamb Veal Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds. Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish Flesh or Fowl, and in short how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the every body's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-2m.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED.

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive prompthy by mail full particulars terms &c. by addressing
LEARY GLETZ & Co. Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware of all styles and patterns.

ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [sept. 19, 1860 -1y.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for mere ordinary ones.

The Proprietor a practical Photographer attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any length of size or taken on canvas like life and painted in oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more lifelike than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presented so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish beauty and softness of your portraits combined with true durability of color and with fullness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr Robert Newell of the city of Philadelphia a miniature in oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only in the accuracy of the likeness but its natural finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 22, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to determine the condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking Stabling, Feeding, Grooming Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes symptoms and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Choke Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures Palsy Diarrhea Jaundice, Hepatitis Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs Sole Bruise and Gravel Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Grease; also of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit Locked Jaw Rheumatism Cramp Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing Hernia Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Barey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately Illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra $1.25

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7. 1860.-3m.

LAST NOTICE—All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Store keepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company Syracuse, N. Y. to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 300 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER and the laws as to MARRIAGE, DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill Street, one door west of D. Dorey's residence where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons Laces Blonde Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, sept 24, 1860 -tm.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *twenty eight hundred dollars accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware Paints &c which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c. &c.
together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business

☞ All orders receive prompt attention ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and hr prices
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE N W STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the southeast corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce*
FLOUR FISH HAMS, SIDES SHOULDERS, SALT LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A hand-some assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1860

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture: or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN,
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

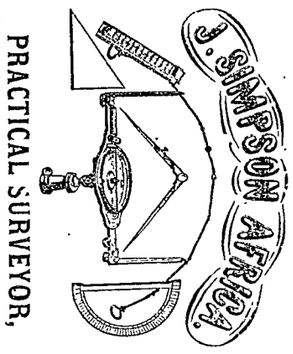
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving them measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



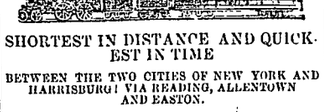
SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS. West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M. and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia arriving there at 1.25 P. M. and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

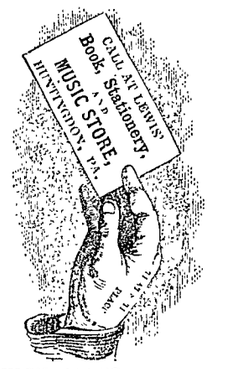
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
July 18 1860. *General Agent.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shares to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shares and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save me eye by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange—ring the pay and save ten per cent. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
*Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and